

~~SECRET~~By GLE
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 EXT BYND 6 YRS BY Same A. INTRODUCTION
 REASON 3 d(3)

HISTORY OF THE OFFICE OF SECURITY

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The history of the Office of Security is in effect the history of the internal security program as implemented by CIA. It includes the formative phase under the old Central Intelligence Group and progresses through the phases of initial centralization, the development of methods and procedures to improve security support of all types, the growth of the security effort and the final evolution of these efforts into what is hoped is a complete but always flexible program.

The objective of the program is and always has been to protect the national security of the United States in carrying out the particularly sensitive missions assigned to CIA by higher authority. The principles established are based upon the many security responsibilities imposed by commanders and by all assigned individuals.

The targets of our security efforts are foreign intelligence and the elimination from CIA of any person or set of circumstances that might or could cause a security risk. This has required the maintenance of the highest standards in selection of personnel and in the proper conduct of CIA intelligence operations of whatever nature. Thus "Security" is and must be a team effort conducted by professional and operational elements of every type.

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The period covered by this history commences with the establishment of the Central Intelligence Group in accordance with NIA Directive No. 2, dated 8 February 1946. [This history does not include other predecessor organizations such as OSS and SSU. This decision to restrict the period covered was based upon confining the narrative to only the period when higher authority commenced to, and later, over a span of 23 years, did actually centralize the U.S. Intelligence effort.]

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B. Demise of OSS

The President of the United States, on 20 September 1945, abolished the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and placed the research, analyses, and presentation functions of OSS in the Department of State. The remaining activities of the OSS were transferred to the Secretary of War.

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C. The Strategic Services Unit

The Secretary of War established the Strategic Services Unit on _____, to carry out the responsibilities given him by the President. These, in the main, consisted of continuing the Clandestine Services taken over from the OSS and adjusting them to a peace time operation.

A Security Division of the SSU was established and, on 10 December 1946, was shown as being under the Personnel Branch which, in ^{TURN}~~time~~, was under the Director, SSU. (It should be noted that at this time that it was the practice for a Division to be subordinate to a "Branch.") As will be noticed later, this practice continued through the early dates of CIA).

The SSU took over from the OSS a contract with a private company for the investigation of applicants, suitable cover having been provided to conceal the purpose of the investigation or, as indicated, the fact that an investigation was being made. The review of investigative reports was made by the SSU Security Division in order to determine if the applicants should be considered for employment.

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The physical security of the SSU was ^{under} performed by a small group of four or five persons. Guards from the Public Buildings Administration were used to control entry. Some military personnel were assigned as guards but this practice was abandoned as not being satisfactory due to the constant turnover of personnel and somewhat indifference of those assigned as guards due, at least partially, to the imminence of their discharge from the military service.

D. Activation of the National Intelligence Authority and the Central Intelligence Group

(1) Authority

On 22 January 1946 the President issued a directive establishing the National Intelligence Authority (NIA) and the position of the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI). These were given the task of forming a Central Intelligence Group (CIG). The President included instructions that ". . . no police, law enforcement or internal security functions shall be exercised under this directive"; that ". . . nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the making of investigations inside the continental limits of the United States and its possession, except as provided by law and Presidential directives";

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2. Antecedents page ..

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that ". . . in the conduct of their activities the National Intelligence Authority and the Director of Central Intelligence shall be responsible for fully protecting intelligence sources and methods"³

The next day Admiral Sidney Spawers was designated as the DCI and on 8 February 1946 the NIA issued Directive No. 1 which, among other things, authorized the assignment of personnel to the CIG from the State Department as well as the Army, Navy, Army Air Force and other approved departments and agencies, the security clearances to be granted by their parent organization. (D-1) NIA Directive No. 2, issued the same day, provided for the initial organization of the CIG as follows:

Director of Central Intelligence (DCI)

Deputy Director of Central Intelligence (DDCI)

Administrative Section

Central Reports Staff

Central Planning Staff

Central Intelligence Services with a notation "(to be determined)." This later became the Office of Special Operations as will be described below.

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D-1: This original CIG organization showed no CIG security officer or security organization for CIG as an entity. However, the Central Planning Staff performed this function. (Need more authority) (Where did CPS Security Branch come from?)

D-1: On 9 May 1946 CIG Personnel Order No. 4 was issued giving the interim appointment as "CIG SECURITY OFFICER" to Lt. Col. Claude D. Barton who had been the Assistant Administrative Officer of CIG. This was the first designation of a security officer for the whole of CIG.

D-2: The SSU continued its clandestine operations as a separate and compartmented entity and maintained its own security organization. However, on 2 April 1946, NIA Directive No. 4 was issued directing the DCI to liquidate the SSU; to administer and operate the SSU so as to service intelligence agencies subject to NIA coordination; and to utilize funds, personnel and facilities of the SSU in the performance of authorized functions of the CIG.

It was interesting to note that in the discussions preceding this action that one of the arguments against CIG taking SSU as an entity, such as SSU had taken over certain functions and personnel from OSS was that SSU had some employees who had not been fully security screened. - See Card).

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D-2: SSU continued as a separate and active entity until the Office of Special Operations was activated in CIG on 11 July 1946 as will be described below. In an SSU organizational chart **APPENDED** to SSU General Order No. 13, dated 17 June 1946, the Security Division was shown being directly under the Executive Officer for Administration who, in turn, reported to the Director, SSU.

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D-3: The SSU Security Division also arranged for personnel investigations of CIG applicants to be made by the organization with which SSU had the contract as the result of having taken it over from OSS. The resulting investigative reports on CIG applicants were reviewed by personnel security officers of the CIG who made recommendations as to whether or not the CIG applicants should be considered for employment.

The SSU personnel engaged in physical security performed the same service for CIG. The guards, furnished by the Public Buildings Administration, controlled entry and checked the safes after hours, photographic badges were issued and used as a means of effecting compartmentation. Visitors were escorted by personnel from the office visited, classified trash was collected and burned and personnel given briefings on security procedures. At that time there were only four or five persons in the physical security office including

both of whom had served with OSS and SSU.

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D-3: The Security Branch of CPS was active at this time as denoted by a memorandum from its Acting Chief to the Acting Chief of CPS, dated 30 April 1946, pertaining to the physical security of new quarters to be occupied by CIG, security controls of CIG, the building pass system and the need for a CIG identity card for use in contacting non-CIG personnel. (Get authority). Too, the Security Branch, CPS, prepared CIG Directive No. 8, issued 8 May 1946, "Policy on Clearance of Personnel for Duties with Central Intelligence Group." It was interesting to note that during its preparation it was advocated by some that CIG personnel, and those detailed to CIG, preferably be second generation citizens of the United States. This proposal was not included in this CIG Directive. (Get Authority).

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Office of Special Operations (OSO)

The Assistant Director of Special Operations (ADSO) reported directly to the DCI and in keeping with the desired compartmentation of information pertaining to clandestine activities the functional chart, although given the security classification of SECRET, described the responsibility of the OSO simply as "1. The agency responsible for the performance of certain functions assigned to the Director of Central Intelligence, by the NIA."

The first Directive issued by OSO, No. _____, dated 22 July 1946, placed the "Special Investigation Section" as a part of the Operational Support Division of OSO. This mission of this Section were:

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Interdepartmental Coordinating and Planning Staff
(ICAPS) (Formerly CPS)

This component was directly under the DCI and had as one of its responsibilities to assure that "2.e. The intelligence requirements of the State, War, Navy and other governmental departments and individuals concerned are met."

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Directly under the Assistant Director of OCD was the Chief of the Security Branch which:

"1. Prescribes such information controls, counter-intelligence measures, and overall security measures as may be required to secure the operations of the CIG. Establishes procedures for safeguarding the means and methods of collecting information.

"2. Maintains liaison with intelligence agencies of the participating departments of the United States government in the interest of coordinating security and counter-intelligence measures to insure uniformity of purpose in the field of information collection.

"3. . . .

"4. Prescribes security classification procedures, TOP SECRET controls, and methods for safeguarding information received from sensitive sources."

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E. July 1946 Reorganization of CIG

On 22 July 1946 the CIG was reorganized. The DCI and the DDCI remained directly under the National Intelligence Authority. The following components which had a part in the CIG security program were continued or established their security functions being described:

Executive Office -

(This included the Personnel and Administration (P&A) Branch. Under this was the Security Division at the same level as Finance Division, Personnel Division and supporting components. The function of the Security Division was to "provide for security of CIG installations and personnel on a world-wide basis in accordance with overall security measures prescribed by Security Branch of Collection Office."

Office of Collection (OC) -

(On _____ the Office of Collection was consolidated with the Office of Dissemination and became the Office of Collection and Dissemination (OCD) and, for convenience will be referred to by use of the latter title even though the consolidation may not have yet been completed).

In this connection, it is interesting to note that on 9 May 1946, the Chief of Naval Personnel submitted a group of applications for employment to the CIG, including one completed by [REDACTED] which was returned to the Navy on 21 May 1946 as being of no interest

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to the CIG. It will be recalled that [redacted] was committed
of _____ in 19 _____.

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[redacted]
with _____ (T/O).

Following the formation of the Office of Special Operations (OSO)
on 7 July 1946, which took over the Clandestine Services function from
SSU, it followed the practice of its predecessor of having a highly compartmented
operation due to the sensitivity of its activities. Included in this compart-
mentation was the establishment of its own personnel investigative facility,
its own appraisal of the personnel investigative reports and the maintenance
of its own files. On 22 July 1946, by SO Directive _____, the Special Investigative
Section was established in the Operations Support Division of OSO. The contract
with a private investigative firm, which operated under appropriate cover, was
taken over from the SSU and OSO applicants were investigated by this firm
until ____ November 1946 when the Special Investigative Section of OSO established

[redacted] having recruited a number
of the investigators of this company at the time of the termination of its contract.

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[redacted]
the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigations was notified of their

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identify of the then twelve agents, the type of credentials used and that the personnel investigations conducted by these agents would in no way conflict with those being made by the FBI for the CIG pertained to applicants who were being considered for use in the administration of CIG; that those investigations to be undertaken by this Section of the Security Branch, Special Operations, CIG, would be in those instances in which the strictest cover was essential with emphasis on secrecy to the extent that even the fact of the investigation need be concealed. This letter was signed by the Assistant Director, Special Operations, CIG.

Reference: Letter of Donald H. Galloway to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated 24 December 1946. (Filed in OS History Box).

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F. Performance of CIG Security Support after 22 July 1946

Security Division

ICAPS

OCD

OSO

G. Initial Centralization of Security Support

Early attempts to centralize

Establishment of Ex for I&S

Performance of support

H. Summary - Status of Security Support - As of Act of 1947

Physical Security

Personnel Security

Investigations

Inspections

I. Relations with the FBI

J. EIB Activated (August 1948)

K. OSO Security Consolidated with I&S (August 1948)

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